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Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

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late, fr. Gk ana- + chronos time] (ca. 1646) 1: an error in chronology: esp: a chronological misplacing of persons, events, objects, or customs in regard to each other. 2: a person or a thing that is chronologically out of place; esp: one from a former age that is incongruous in the present — anach-ro-nis-tic \a-na-kra-nis-tik \also ana-chronic \a-na-kra-nis-tik \also ana-chronis-tic-cal-ly \a-na-kra-nis-tik \also anach-ro-nous \alpha-na-kra-nis-tia-lal-y \alpha-na-kra-nous \alpha-na-kra-nos \alpha dj — anach-ro-nous-

an a clitcic \a-na-'kli-tik\ adj [Gk anaklitos, verbal of anaklinein to lean upon, fr. ana- + klinein to lean — more at LEAN] (1922): of,

your own way") — ly \-thi-k(\(\partial\)-l\(\bar{e}\\)\ adv

(9.1 meters); broadly: any of the large constricting snakes

anac-re-on-tic \p-,na-kre-'an-tik\ n (1656) :

poem in the manner of Anacreon; esp: a drinking song or light lyric

Anacreontic adj [L anacreonticus, fr. Anacreont. Anacreon Anacreon, fr. Gk Anakreont-, Anak-reon] (1611) 1: of, relating to, or resembling the poetry of Anacreon 2: convivial or amatory in tone or theme

in tone or theme
ana-cru-sis _a-no-'krü-sos\ n, pl -cru-ses \-, sēz\
[NL, fr. Gk anakrousis beginning of a song, fr.
anakrousin to begin a song, fr. ana-+ krousin to
strike, beat; akin to Lith krausyti to strike] (1830)
1: one or more syllables at the beginning of a line of poetry that are regarded as preliminary to

shad are ~> — compare CATADROMOUS anae·mia, anae·mic chiefly Brit var of ANEMIA, ANEMIC an-aer·obe \'a-n-₁rōb; (,)an-'a(-a)r-₁ōb, -'e(-a)r-\ n [ISV] (1884) : an

an-aer-obe \a-n-a-irōb; (,)an-a(-a)r-iob, -e(-a)r-\ n [15v] (160+); an anaerobic organism an-aer-o-bic \a-n-a-'rō-bik; ,an-ia(-a)-, -e(-a)-\ adj (ca. 1881) 1 a : living, active, occurring, or existing in the absence of free oxygen (~ respiration) b : of, relating to, or being activity in which the body incurs an oxygen debt (~ exercise) 2 : relating to or induced by anaero-bi-o-sis \a-n-a-rō-(i)r-ō-sse. >bē; ,an-a(-a)-, -e(-a)-\ n, pl-o-ses \-'ō-,sēz\[NL] (ca. 1889) : life in the absence of air or free oxygen an-aes-the-sia, an-aes-the-tic chiefly Brit var of ANESTHESIA. ANESTHETIC

ana-gen-e-sis \,a-nə-'je-nə-səs\ n [NL] (1889): evolutionary change producing a single lineage in which one taxon replaces another without

producing a single lineage in which one taxon replaces another without branching — compare CLADOGENESIS

ana-glyph \a-na-glif\ n [LL anaglyphus embossed, fr. Gk anaglyphos, fr. anaglyphein to emboss, fr. ana- + glyphein to carve — more at CLEAVE] (1651) 1: a sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief 2: a stereoscopic motion or still picture in which the right component of a composite image usu, red in color is superposed on the left component in a contrasting color to produce a three-



anaconda

sage an-a-gram-ma-tize \a-na-'gra-ma-tiz\ vt -tized; -tiz-ing (1588): to transpose (as letters in a word) so as to form an anagram — an-a-gram-ma-ti-za-tion \-gra-ma-ta-'za-shon m anal \\a-n'\-a-gra'\ adj (1769) 1: of, relating to, or situated near the anus $\langle -\sin \rangle$ 2 a: of, relating to, characterized by, or being the stage of psychosexual development in psychoanalytic theory during which the child is concerned esp. with its feces b: of, relating to, characterized by, or being personality traits (as parsimony, meticulousness, and ill humor) considered typical of fixation at the anal stage of development

by, or being personality traits (as parsimony, meticulusness, and in humor) considered typical of fixation at the anal stage of development (as disposition) (neatness) — anal-ly \-n^1-\epsilon\ adv anal-cime \-n-hal-s\\epsilon\ m\ [F, fr. Gk analkimos weak, fr. an- + alkimos strong, fr. alk\(\epsilon\) strength [183]; a white or slightly colored mineral that consists of hydrated silicate of sodium and aluminum and occurs

²anagram vt -grammed; -gram-ming (1630) 1: ANAGRAMMATIZE 2

: to rearrange (the letters of a text) in order to discover a hidden mes-

that consists of hydrated silicate of sodium and aluminum and occurs in various igneous rocks in massive form or in crystals anal-cite \(\alpha^{-1} \alpha^{-1} \). Fig. (1868): ANALCIME an-a-lects \(\alpha^{-1} \). Fig. (k(18)x also an-a-lecta \(\alpha^{-1} \). Fig. (b) of analektos, verbal of analegein to collect, fr. ana- + legein to gather — more at LEGEND] (1652): selected miscellaneous written passages an-a-lem-ma \(\alpha^{-1} \)le-ma\(\alpha^{-1} \) in [L, sundial on a pedestal, fr. Gk analemma, lofty structure, sundial, fr. analambanein to take up, restore, fr. ana- + lambanein to take — more at LATCH] (1832): a plot or graph of the position of the sun in the sky at a certain time of day (as noon) at one locale measured at regular intervals throughout the year that has the shape of a figure \$\frac{\cdots}{\cdots} \cdots \(\alpha \) is a soale (as on a globe or sundial) based on such a plot that shows the sun's position for each day of the year or that allows local mean time to be determined — an-a-lem-mat-ic \(\alpha^{-1} \)-in-tik, \(\alpha^{-1} \).

year or that allows local mean time to be determined — an-a-lem-matic \a-n-a-le-ma-tik, -la-\adj an-a-le-fic \a-n-a-le-ma-tik, -la-\adj an-a-le-fic \a-n-a-le-p-tik\ n [Gk analēptikos, fr. analambanein] (1671): a drug that stimulates the central nervous system — analeptic adj an-al-ge-sia \a-n-l-j-ij-ē-zik-0-) - z-ē-o\ n [NL. fr. Gk analgēsia, fr. an-algēsis sense of pain, fr. algein to suffer pain, fr. algos pain] (ca. 1706): insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness — an-al-ge-sic \-jē-zik, -sik\ adj or n — an-al-get-ic \-jē-zik\ adj or n anal-i-ty \a\ba-n-l-o-t\\nabla\ n pl -ties (1939): the psychological state or quality of being anal an-alog \\a-n-l-o-fic\ n, pl -ties (1938): 1: of, relating to, or being an analogue 2 a: of, relating to, or being a mechanism in which data is represented by continuously variable physical quantities b: of or relating to an analog computer c: being a timepiece having hour and minute hands

analog computer n (1948): a computer that operates with numbers represented by directly measurable quantities (as voltages or rotations)

represented by directly measurable quantities (as voltages or rotations)—compare Digital Computers, Hybril Computers

an-alog-i-cal \(\lambda_a-n^2\)\text{-'a-ji-k-al}\) also an-alog-ic \(\text{-jik}\) adj (1609) 1

: of, relating to, or based on analogy 2: expressing or implying analogy—an-al-og-ical-ly \(\text{-ji-k}\)(ady

anal-og-igst \(\text{-'a-la-l-jist}\) n (ca. 1828): one who searches for or reasons from a salogic.

from analogies

analo-ogist \a-'na-la-jist \n (ca. 1828); one who searches for or reasons from analogies

anal-o-gize \-',jiz\ vb -gized; -giz-ing vi (1655); to use or exhibit analogy \simes vi; to compare by analogy

anal-o-gous \a-',na-la-gas\ adj [L analogus, fr. Gk analogos, lit., proportionate, fr. ana- + logos reason, ratio, fr. legein to gather, speak — more at LEGEND] (1646) 1: showing an analogy or a likeness that permits one to draw an analogy 2: being or related to as an analogue syn ses SMILAR — anal-o-gous-ly adv — anal-o-gous-ness n

ana-logue or an-a-log \'a-n'l-og, -ag\'ag\ n [F analogue, fr. analogue analogous, fr. Gk analogos] (1826) 1: something that is analogous or similar to something else 2: an organ similar in function to an organ of another animal or plant but different in structure and origin 3 usu analog : a chemical compound that is structurally similar to another but differs slightly in composition (as in the replacement of one atom by an atom of a different element or in the presence of a particular functional group) 4: a food product made by combining a less expensive food (as soybeans or whitefish) with additives to give the appearance and taste of a more expensive food (as beef or crab)

anal-ogy \a-'na-la-je\ n, pl -gies (15c) 1: inference that if two or more things agree with one another in some respects they will probate agree in others 2 a: resemblance in some particulars between things otherwise unlike: SIMILARITY b: comparison based on such resemblance 3: correspondence between the members of pairs or sets of linguistic forms that serves as a basis for the creation of another form

blance 3: correspondence between the members of pairs or sets of linguistic forms that serves as a basis for the creation of another form 4: correspondence in function between anatomical parts of different

uents of a mixture 3 a: proof of a mathematical proposition by assuming the result and deducing a valid statement by a series of reversible steps b (1): a branch of mathematics concerned mainly with functions and limits (2): CALCULUS 1b 4 a: an examination of a complex, its elements, and their relations b: a statement of such an analysis 5 a: a method in philosophy of resolving complex expressions into simpler or more basic ones b: clarification of an expression by an elucidation of its use in discourse 6: the use of function words

\a\ abut \a\ kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job \n sing $\\bar{0} \ o \ \dot{u} \ o \ th thin \th in \th$ \y\ yet \zh\ vision \\a, \\ k, \, n, \omega, \omega, \omega, \omega, \omega \text{see Guide to Pronunciation}

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